

Burgh of Johnstone.



Public Health Department.

Annual Report

BY

M. W. SYMINGTON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

For Year 1929.

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DAVID RITCHIE LIMITED,
23 HIGH STREET, JOHNSTONE.

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BURGH OF JOHNSTONE.

Health Report for year 1929

To the Provost, Magistrates
and Councillors of the
Burgh of Johnstone.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report
on the work of the Public Health Department for the
year 1929.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the require-
ments of the Department of Health for Scotland.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. W. SYMINGTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

JOHNSTONE,
MARCH, 1930.

Burgh of Johnstone.

Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1929.

VITAL STATISTICS,

The area of the Burgh is 418 acres, and the population (estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1929) is 12,481. This gives a density of population of 29'85 to the acre.

Births.—During the year 286 births were registered, 143 being males and 143 females, giving a birth-rate of 22'9 per 1000 of the population. This number is 7 less than the number registered in the previous year and only 1 more than the figures for 1927 when the registered births were the lowest recorded in the Burgh. Actually the birth-rate for the year under review is the lowest, being 22'9 as compared with 23'1 for 1927. The following table shows the numbers registered each year since 1914 :—

Births registered in	1914	...	...	357
"	" 1915	...	...	338
"	" 1916	...	...	324
"	" 1917	...	...	296
"	" 1918	...	...	298
"	" 1919	...	...	331
"	" 1920	...	...	378
"	" 1921	...	...	328
"	" 1922	...	...	340
"	" 1923	...	...	381
"	" 1924	...	...	314
"	" 1925	...	...	316
"	" 1926	...	...	318
"	" 1927	...	...	285
"	" 1928	...	...	293
"	" 1929	...	...	286

The birth-rate for the whole of Scotland is 19·0 per 1000 of the population, and for the small burghs taken collectively the average is 17·7, which shows a slight fall in the birth-rate generally.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—These births registered during the year number 19, which is four more than in the previous year and gives an illegimate birth-rate of 6·6 per 100 registered births. The rate for Scotland generally is 7·7, and for the small burghs 7·6.

Deaths.—The deaths registered (including those in the Cottage Hospital) as occurring within the Burgh number 139. Three of this number were transferred out and fifty-six were transferred in, making a total of 192 deaths. Of this corrected number 108 were males and 84 females, and the figure shows an increase of twenty-six over the number registered in the previous year. The rate for the Burgh, corrected for transfers, is 15·4, and for Scotland generally it is 14·5, while the average rate for the small burghs is 14·8.

Twenty deaths were caused by Pneumonia and ten by Influenza and may be attributed to the epidemic of Influenza which marked the opening months of the year.

The following table gives the numbers for the Burgh since 1914:—

Deaths registered in	1914	...	...	203
"	" 1915	...	...	239
"	" 1916	...	...	207
"	" 1917	...	...	160
"	" 1918	...	...	195
"	" 1919	...	...	190
"	" 1920	...	...	182
"	" 1921	...	...	175
"	" 1922	...	...	199
"	" 1923	...	...	177
"	" 1924	...	...	186
"	" 1925	...	...	177
"	" 1926	...	...	185
"	" 1927	...	...	159
"	" 1928	...	...	166
"	" 1929	...	...	192

The fifty-six deaths which were transferred in, occurred in the following places :—

Western Infirmary, Glasgow,	2
Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow,	1
Nursing Homes, Glasgow,	2
Poor Law Institutions, Glasgow,	2
Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow,	1
Maternity Hospital, Glasgow,	2
Barshaw Maternity Hospital, Paisley, ..	2
Auchentorlie House, Paisley,	2
Craw Road Hospital (P.I.), Paisley, ...	12
Riccartsbar Asylum, Paisley,	1
Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley,	8
Nursing Home, Paisley,	1
Fever Hospital, Darnley,	1
Combination Hospital, Johnstone, ...	18
Other places,	1
	<hr/>
	56

The principal diseases to which the deaths are attributed are as follow :—

Heart Disease,	25
Cancer,	20
Apoplexy,	17
Tuberculosis,	19
Epidemic Diseases (including Influenza), ...	20
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases,	57

Infantile Mortality.—Seventeen deaths were of children under one year of age, which is five less than in the previous year and gives an infant death-rate of 59 per 1000 births, and is the lowest yet recorded. The rate for the whole country averages 87, and for the small burghs 77 per 1000 children born, which shows a slight increase generally.

The following summary shows the cause of death in infants during the year :—

Influenza,	1
Meningitis (not T.B.),	1
Pneumonia (all forms),	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	3
Prematurity and Malformation,	5
Convulsions,	1
Acute Cardiac Failure,	1
Uncertified,	1

Infectious Diseases Rate.—Deaths from the principal infectious diseases number 7, which equals a rate of 0·56 per 1000 of the population. This is slightly above 0·48 for Scotland generally, and 0·42 for the small burghs as a whole, but it is considerably below the figure for the previous year which was 1·14 per 1000.

Tuberculosis Rate.—Deaths from Tuberculosis number the same as in the previous year, and give a death-rate 1·52. The same rate for Scotland is 0·94, and for the small burghs 0·82, which shows that this disease is still prevalent in the Burgh.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907.—The Returns of Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection number 113. For comparison the following table is given :—

Conscientious objections to Vaccination in	1918	...	119
„	1919	...	128
„	1920	...	107
„	1921	...	112
„	1922	...	112
„	1923	...	134
„	1924	...	100
„	1925	...	133
„	1926	...	110
„	1927	...	127
„	1928	...	91
„	1929	...	113

ANNUAL REPORT

By the Medical Officer of Health.

The Department of Health for Scotland, in virtue of their powers under Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, hereby call upon every Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector of a Burgh to prepare a Report for the year ending 31st December, 1929. The Report shall include :—

- (a) A general account of influences and conditions injurious or dangerous to the health of the Burgh, and of the measures that in his opinion should be adopted to improve those conditions.

As stated in previous Reports, the economic condition of the Burgh is the chief factor adversely affecting the health of the community. The industrial outlook is as black as in previous years, and it would seem that the time had arrived for a determined effort to be made to change the nature of the industries carried on in the Burgh and to attract new enterprises. Bad housing, with its crippling effect on the health of the people, shows a steady diminution. When the Council's schemes relating to housing are completed, and the remaining condemned areas cleared away, the Burgh will have attained the strongest foundation on which the health of a community can be built.

- (b) A statement of the general inquiries he has made during the year of any special enquiries as to sanitary matters, and of any matters as to which he has given advice or granted certificates, including any action as to offensive trades.

Routine inspections were made of the Slaughter-house and Bake-houses, but nothing was found necessitating action. A complaint was received regarding a Fish Restaurant, which on investigation proved groundless.

- (c) A statement as to the quality of the water supply and its sufficiency for all domestic and sanitary purposes.

The Paisley Water Commissioners provide the Burgh with an adequate supply of excellent water for all purposes.

- (d) A statement as to the efficiency or otherwise of the drainage system of the Burgh, and of the methods of sewage purification and disposal, and any suggestions for their improvement.

The water-carriage system of drainage and a septic-tank for sewage disposal are in use in the Burgh. One sewer discharges into the Cart.

- (e) An account of the presence or absence of pollution of rivers or streams within the Burgh, the sources and nature of any such pollution, and any action taken to check it.

A noticeable amount of pollution occurs from time to time in the River Cart near George Street.

- (f) An account of any proceedings under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, dealing specifically with (i.) the sufficiency of working-class dwellings, (ii.) the habitability of existing dwellings and the action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable dwellings, (iii.) any schemes under consideration or contemplated for the improvement of insanitary areas under Part II. of that Act, and (iv.) the action taken where instances of overcrowding have been ascertained or suspected. In regard to (i.) information should be given as to the number of houses estimated at 31st December, 1929, as then required adequately to meet the needs of the district of the Local Authority (including houses required to replace houses at present occupied that should be closed and demolished).

All the schemes which were undertaken, under the above Act, have been completed and the houses occupied, with the exception of one building of four houses in High Street which was commenced towards the close of the year and is still under construction. A further survey of the town has been made and a report submitted to the Local Authority showing the properties marked for closure and demolition.

- (g) An account of any proceedings under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

This Act does not apply to the Burgh.

- (h) A statement showing whether any conditions have arisen, or are expected to arise, pointing to the expediency of a town-planning scheme for the proper control of further development.

The Local Authority is a member of the Clyde Valley Regional Planning Committee. The Burgh is hampered through lack of space as every site is utilised, and demolition of old properties has to take place before new buildings can be undertaken.

- (i) A statement as to the causes, origin and distribution of diseases within the Burgh, and the extent to which the same have depended on or have been influenced by conditions capable of removal or mitigation.

An epidemic of Influenza marked the opening months of the year. It was severe in character and very wide-spread, whole families being affected. An inquiry made on 21st January, 1929, showed that, on that date (one month after the disease had assumed

epidemic form) out of 2,522 persons employed in public works and offices 221 were absent through Influenza. Of 2502 scholars on the registers of the five schools in the Burgh 503 or 20·10% were absentees from the same cause, while the seven medical practitioners reported attendance on 323 families, each having several members suffering from the disease. Scarlet Fever and later Diphtheria cropped up from time to time, commencing about mid-summer and reaching their greatest incidence in late autumn. Chickenpox, of a mild type, was also fairly persistent throughout the year. As the Burgh is situated in such close proximity to large towns, and as the population is fairly congested, it is difficult to say just how the diseases originate. Inquiries, however, failed to trace the outbreaks to any cause over which it would be possible to exercise control. A notified case of Diphtheria who had been in Combination Hospital for five weeks left without permission and returned to her home. The Local Authority compelled her return to the institution, and after an extended residence there the patient was found to be a "carrier."

- (j) An account with tabular statements, showing the incidence of infectious disease both notifiable and non-notifiable, with special reference to Pneumonia and Encephalitis Lethargica, and of the action taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of such diseases, with special reference to arrangements for the supply of diphtheria anti-toxin and to any use made of the Schick and Dick tests of susceptibility to diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, and of the recently developed methods of artificial immunisation against these diseases. Where the Medical Officer of Health has information showing the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in houses of different sizes, he should record it in tabular form under this heading.

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified to the Health Department during the year :—

Disease				Number of Cases	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	35	30
Diphtheria	..	...	...	33	31
Erysipelas	...	...	...	9	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	4	0
Chickenpox	...	...	...	64	0
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	18	14
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	31	24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	14	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	10	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	0
Measles	...	...	...	1	0

The subjoined table shows the prevalence of disease according to domicile :—

DISEASE	NO. OF APARTMENTS										TOTALS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Scarlet Fever - -	3	11	14	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	35
Diphtheria -	6	14	7	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	33
Erysipelas - -	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
Puerperal Fever -	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chickenpox - -	12	27	12	4	4	...	...	2	...	3	64
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Influenza1 Pneumonia	5	15	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ Poliomyelitis -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals - -	34	83	48	10	11	3	1	2	3	3	198

Bacteriological Examinations of material sent by Medical Practitioners in the Burgh and carried out at the Combination Hospital number One Hundred and Two, and are tabulated as follow :—

Specimen	Positive	Negative	Total
Sputa	5	17	22
Swabs	23	57	80
Widal	0	0	0
	28	74	102

Artificial Immunisation is not practiced in the Burgh, but Diphtheria Anti-toxin for necessitous cases is supplied to Medical Practitioners upon application to the Local Authority. No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was reported, and cases of Pneumonia are removed to hospital, the domicile and bedding being disinfected as in other infectious cases.

- (k) An account of any changes that have taken place during the year in (i.) the hospital accommodation available for persons suffering from infectious disease in general and from smallpox in particular, (ii.) the means provided for the conveyance of such persons, (iii.) the houses of

reception, and (iv.) the arrangements for the destruction or disinfection of infected articles ; and observations on the adequacy of the present provision for each service and on the use made of such provision.

- (1) The accommodation for infectious cases available at the Combination Hospital remains the same as in former years, although notification of cases has extended and the population of the Burgh increased. It is becoming increasingly difficult to have cases, other than Scarlatina and Diphtheria, admitted to hospital and occasionally much valuable time is lost. In these circumstances it is imperative that the whole question of accommodation at the Combination Hospital for Burgh cases should be examined, and an effort made to secure a sufficiency of beds, which will facilitate the carrying out of this service so necessary to the community. The Spiers' building set apart for the treatment of Smallpox cases is always in readiness and adequate.
- (2) The Motor Ambulance sent out from the Combination Hospital removes the cases in an efficient manner.
- (3) There are no houses of reception.
- (4) Disinfection of domicile is carried out in all cases of Infectious Disease, and infected articles to be destroyed are removed by the Sanitary Department and burned.
- (7) A statement showing (i.) the number of closures of schools or part of schools recommended and the number carried into effect ; (ii.) the several periods for which the schools were closed ; (iii.) the nature of the infectious disease that was the cause of closure ; and (iv.) the reasons that led the Medical Officer of Health to recommend closure.

No closure was recommended.

- (m) A statement of the facilities available for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases and any suggestions for their improvement.

The facilities available are the same as in former years, and treatment is given at the following centres :—

MALES.

Royal Infirmary—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1-30 p.m.

Western Infirmary—Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. and Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Victoria Infirmary—Saturday at 9-30 a.m.

Bellahouston Dispensary, 87 Paisley Road—Friday at 6 p.m.

Corporation Dispensary, 67 Black Street—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6 p.m., and Friday at 2 p.m.

FEMALES.

Central Dispensary, 63 Black Street—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., and Thursday and Friday at 12-30 and 6 p.m.

Western Infirmary—Thursday at 5-30 p.m. and Friday at 11 a.m.
 Victoria Infirmary—Tuesday at 9-30 a.m.
 Bellahouston Dispensary, 40 Morrison Street—Wednesday at 6 p.m.
 Baird Street Reception House—Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

CHILDREN.

Central Dispensary, 15 North Portland Street—Monday and Wednesday at 10 a.m., Friday at 5 p.m. and Saturday at 9 a.m.
 Sick Children's Hospital Dispensary—Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.
 Baird Street Reception House—Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

EYE CASES ONLY (BOTH SEXES).

Eye Infirmary Dispensary, Charlotte Street—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
 In Paisley—Craw Road Hospital is now available for treatment of Venereal Diseases.

- (n) An account of the work done under the tuberculosis scheme, with a note of any new measures adopted and additional facilities provided or made available during the year.

The Tuberculosis Scheme is administered by the County Council.

- (o) A statement of the arrangements made and work performed under the scheme of maternity service and child welfare, and of other relevant particulars in the revised form appended to circular Public Health No. 6, dated 20th December, 1927.

The Burgh has a scheme for Maternity Service and Child Welfare, and an account of the work drawn up in accordance with the Department's Circular will be found at the end of this Report.

- (p) A Report on the working of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This does not apply to the Burgh.

- (q) A statement in regard to the administration of Part II. of the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act 1927, with particular reference to

- (1) total number of Maternity Homes registered in the area ;
- (2) total number of beds in such homes ;
- (3) applications registered or refused or registration cancelled during the year ; and
- (4) inspections made during the year.

There are no Maternity Homes or Hospitals in the Burgh.

- (r) A statement in regard to the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, with particular reference to
- (1) the arrangements made by the Local Authority for bacteriological examination of samples in terms of Sections 20 and 21, and notes on any samples examined ;
 - (2) any action taken in connection with milk consigned from other areas, or the detection of dirty milk (Section 4 (3) of the Act of 1914) ;
 - (3) any outbreak, not previously reported, which has been spread by milk or milk products ;
 - (4) the progress of milk grading in the district ;
 - (5) any other action taken under the Acts.

The Sanitary Inspector is the Sampling Officer.

- (s) An account of the work done under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 for the inspection of meat and other articles of food, and a statement of work done or of arrangements that ought yet to be made under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1924 ; observations in slaughter-houses, oversea meat, unsound food, food inspection and particulars of the sanitary condition of premises where goods are manufactured, prepared, stored or exposed for sale.

The Superintendent of the Slaughter-house and Veterinary Surgeon deal with meat intended for human consumption. The Sanitary Inspector acts as Shop Inspector.

- (t) A report on the work done by the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, with observations on any special questions which have received or require attention.

The Sanitary Inspector is Sampling Officer under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—As required by the Scottish Board of Health's Circular of 16th July, 1921 (N.M. & C. III., 1921), I have to say that no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum has resulted in appreciable loss of vision.

A tabular statement of the administration of the Factory Acts in workshops and work places is appended.

Yours faithfully,

M. W. SYMINGTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1929, for the BURGH OF JOHNSTONE,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Prosecutions 4
Factories	20	0	0
Including Factory Laundries			
Workshops	44	2	0
Including Workshop Laundries			
Workplaces	6	0	0
Other than Outworkers' Premises			
Total	70	2	0

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosec't'ns 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to HM Inspector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accomm'd't'n } insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
} unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...	...	...
} not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Scottish Board of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.				
Total	2	2	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and remediable under the Public Health Acts.

M. W. SYMINGTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Johnstone, March, 1930.

To the Local Supervising Authority
of the Burgh of Johnstone.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Section 23 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the administration of that Act for the year 1929.

- 1 The list of Midwives who have given notice of their intention to practise in this Area has already been sent to Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

2 Births in Area or District.

Total number of Births notified during 1929	...	295
Total number of Deaths of new-born Children (within ten days) during 1929	... ..	5
Actual number of Births attended by Midwives during 1929	... ..	175
Actual number of Deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	... ..	1
Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929	... ..	Nil

3 Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total number of cases during 1929	... ..	4
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	... ..	5
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929	... ..	Nil

4 Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total number of cases during 1929	... ..	2
Total number of deaths during 1929	... ..	1
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	... ..	2
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	... ..	1

Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929	Nil
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5 Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total number of cases during 1929	Nil		
Total number of deaths during 1929	Nil		
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	...	...	...	Nil
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	...	...	...	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929	Nil

6 Cases of Still-birth (Dead Born).

Total number of cases during 1929	18	
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929	6

6 Cases of Emergency.

Total number of Cases of Emergency in which medical practitioners have been called in under Section 22 of the Act during 1929, distinguishing the different classes of emergency.

Delayed Labour	...	...	...	12
Ante-natal visit : Sickness	...	...	...	1
Temperature	...	...	...	1
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	1
Post-natal visit : Neuritis	...	...	...	1
Breech Presentation	...	..	...	3
Malpresentation	1
Impacted	1
Placenta Prævia	1
Still-birth	1
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	1

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7 General Report on the working of the Acts.

No complaints have been received.

Yours faithfully,

M. W. SYMINGTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme.

ANNUAL REPORT 1929.

The following account of the work is drawn up in accordance with the Appendix to Public Health Circular No. 10, 1929, issued by the Department of Health for Scotland :—

1 Births.

A.	Number of births registered (corrected for transfer)	286
(1)	Legitimate	267
(2)	Illegitimate	19
B.	Number of births notified	295
C.	Number classified according to attendance at birth :—	
	Doctor	105
	Midwife	175
	Institution	17
	Unqualified Person	Nil
D.	Number of Still-births	18

2 Infantile Mortality.

A.	Number of deaths (including 4 transferred in),	17
B.	Rate per 1000 births,	59
C.	Number of deaths and rate per 1000 births classified according to Age Groups and Causes of Death :—	

AGE GROUPS.

Age	Number	Rate
Under 1 week	5	17·48
1 week—4 weeks	2	6·99
4 weeks—3 months	0	0·0
3 months—6 months	4	15·98
6 months—12 months	6	20·97

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease	Number	Rate
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	3'49
Convulsions	1	3'49
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	4	15'98
Bronchitis	1	3'49
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	3	10'48
Congenital Malformation ...	1	3'49
Premature Birth	3	10'48
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	3'49
All other causes	2	6'99

3 Maternal Mortality.

A. Number of deaths resulting from Miscarriage or Child-birth	2
B. Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis	1

4 Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

This Report is given in tabular form at the end of the Appendix. There were eight Midwives on the local register, but one died last August, leaving seven in practice at the end of the year.

5 Home Visitation.

Class	Number visted	Total visits
Infants	438	1824
Children (1—5 years)	557	1330
Expectant Mothers	61	72
Total	1056	3226

6 Voluntary Health Visitors' Report (if any).

There are no voluntary Health Visitors.

7 Pre-Natal Consultations.

One session per week of one hours' duration. Total,
49 sessions.

A. Total number of Expectant Mothers attending	30
B. Total number of Attendances	56

C. Classified summary of conditions found :—

Anæmia	2	Rheumatism	1
Anasarca	1	Fainting	1
Albuminuria	2	Varicose Veins	5
Constipation	5	Normal, but necessitous	
Facial Paralysis	1	cases	12

D. Number of cases (1) referred to pre-natal ward	2
„ (2) referred to family doctor	Nil
„ (3) treated at Clinic	28

8 Post-Natal Consultations.

Number of attendances	526
------------------------------	-----

9 Child Welfare Consultations.

One session per week of one hour's duration. Total,
49 sessions.

A. Number of Children attending :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	150
(2) Over 1 year of age	65

B. Total number of attendances :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	555
(2) Over 1 year of age	124

C. Illnesses recorded :—

Adenitis	5	Congenital Cataract	1
Chickenpox	3	Surgical Conditions, viz. :—	
Constipation	9	Nævus, Nasal Obstruction,	
Dental Caries	2	Tonsils, Hernia, Phimosis,	
Digestive Disorders	32	Tongue-Tie, Cist, Abscess	29
Debility and Anæmia	11	Accidents, viz. :—	
Gastro-Enteritis	1	Burns, Eye Injury, Cuts	3
Marasmus	1	Jaundice	1
Stomatitis	5	Rickets	3
Respiratory Disorders	14	Nephritis	1
Otitis	10	Septic Umbilicus	2
Skin Affections	16	Tuberculosis	1
Eye Affections	3	Normal (weighing cases)	60
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2		

10 Special Treatment Centres.

There are no special treatment centres under the Burgh's
Scheme for Maternity Service and Child Welfare.

11 Nurseries, Kindergarten and Play Centres.

There are none in the Burgh.

12 Food and Milk.

A. Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk :—

(1) Mothers, 80.

(2) Children, 48.

B. Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk :—

(1) Mothers, 72.

(2) Children, 45.

C. Number of cases under "B" certified as necessitous :—

(1) Mothers, 72.

(2) Children, 45.

13 Measles (Partial Notification).

A. Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1
B. Number of deaths (1) from Measles	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ (2) from Sequelæ	...	...	...	Nil
C. Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	Nil
D. Number of special domiciliary visits	...	...	...	Nil
E. Special staff engaged for epidemics	...	...	...	Nil

14 Whooping Cough (Partial Notification).

A. Number of cases notified	...	...	...	Nil
B. Number of deaths (1) from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ (2) from Sequelæ	...	...	...	Nil
C. Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	Nil
D. Number of special domiciliary visits	...	...	...	Nil
E. Special staff engaged for epidemics	...	...	...	Nil

15 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A.	Number of cases notified (1) by doctor	...	Nil
	„ „ (2) by midwife	...	Nil
	„ „ (3) by institution	...	Nil
	„ „ (4) by Health Visitor		4
B.	Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal,		
			Unknown
C.	Number of cases treated in residential institutions		Nil
D.	Number of cases in which there was appreciable		
	loss of vision	... ..	Nil

16 Maternity Hospitals or Homes.

17 Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after Confinement.

18 Hospitals for Sick Children.

19 Convalescent Homes.

There are no institutions under any of the above classifications connected with the Burgh.

20 Boarding-out.

21 Home Helps.

22 Educational.

Nothing of this nature is undertaken by the Local Authority.

23 Note of Agencies not referred to above associated with the Scheme.

There are no outside agencies.

24 Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland) 1929.

(1)	Total number of cases of (A) Puerperal Fever	2
		(1 prior to 1st October)
„	„ (B) Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil

(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital—

(A) Puerperal Fever 2

(B) Puerperal Pyrexia Nil

(3) Total number of deaths 1

(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—

(A) Puerperal Fever 1

(B) Puerperal Pyrexia Nil

(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under "4" 1

(6) Number of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for—

(1) Consultant Service Nil

(2) Bacteriological Examination Nil

(3) Skilled Nursing at home ... Nil

(4) Hospital Treatment Nil

(7) Observations on the working of the Regulations, including any remarks on the extent to which assistance is sought by and granted to medical practitioners.

No requests have been received from medical practitioners for any of the above services.

25 Other Provisions (*e.g.*, treatment of Pneumonia and Bronchitis, after care of cases of poliomyelitis anterior acuta).

Acute Pneumonia and Bronchitis cases are sent to the Combination Hospital.

Maternity and Child Welfare Grant.

Control and Treatment of Measles and Whooping Cough.

For the year ending 15th May, 1929, first cases of Measles and Whooping Cough occurring in children under five years were as follow :—

1 Measles.

Number of Cases notified	...	...	...	1
Number of Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	Nil
* Total number of days in Hospital	...	...	...	148
Average number of days in Hospital	...	...	...	29'6
Number of cases still in Hospital at 15th				
May, 1929	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Deaths in Hospital	...	...	...	2
Number of Deaths occurring at home	...	...	...	Nil

* The five cases still in Hospital at 15th May, 1928.

2 Whooping Cough.

Number of Cases notified	...	...	...	16
Number of Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	5
Total number of days in Hospital	...	...	...	167
Average number of days in Hospital	...	...	...	55'6
Number of cases still in Hospital at 15th				
May, 1929	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Deaths in Hospital	...	...	...	Nil
* Number of Deaths occurring at home	...	...	...	5

* These cases have not had Hospital Treatment.

1—RETURN of CASES of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1929.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
	At all ages	At Age—Years.							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not re-moved to Hospital	
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards			
A—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.											
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina ...	35	1	6	21	4	2	1	...	30	5	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	33	...	3	21	5	4	...	...	31	2	...
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	4	5	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1929
Chickenpox, ...	64	8	11	45	...	...	...	...	...	64	
Infective Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	18	...	2	5	3	2	5	1	14	4	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	31	1	8	6	5	7	3	1	24	7	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	14	...	...	4	2	8	...	...	*6	8	*0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	*2	8	*0
Total of A and B ...	220	14	32	110	21	30	10	3	113	107	
C—Diseases to which the Provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act have been extended by the Local Authority.											
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
D—Notified under Local Provisions, not under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.											
	
State name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were treated—Johnstone Combination Hospital and Sanatorium, Darnley Sanatorium, Bridge of Weir Sanatorium and Craw Road, Paisley.											

VITAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, FOR THE YEAR 1929.
COUNTY OF KENFREW. BIRTH OF JOHNSTOWN. POPULATION—Estimated to middle of 1929 ... 12,481.

Total Births (including Illegitimate) Illegitimate Births... Marriages ... Deaths ...	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number	
		Out	In	Both Sexes.	Males Females
270	12	3	19	286	143
92	92	...	7	19	13
139	139	3	56	192	108
					84

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Birth-rate Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births Marriage-rate ... Death-rate—All Causes Do. —All Tuberculosis Do. —Tuberculosis of Respiratory System Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (asterisked below) Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
21.6	22.9	...	...
7.4	6.6	...	...
11.1	15.4	...	16.7
...	1.52	...	...
...	1.12	...	...
...	0.56	...	...
...	59	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

Code Nos.	CAUSES OF DEATH.		ALL AGES																
	Long List	Short List	Both Sexes		M.	F.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & over	
1A	1	1	*Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	4	*Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	5	5	*Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	6	*Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	7	*Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	8	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	9	9	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24A	10	10	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-25	11	11	Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
except above																			
31	12	12	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	13	13	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	14	14	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34-37	15	15	Other Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43-49	16	16	Malignant Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	17	17	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	18	18	Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74-75A	19	19	Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87-90	20	20	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	21	21	Diseases of Arteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	22	22	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100, 101	23	23	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97, 98, 102-107	24	24	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	25	25	*Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	26	26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-124	27	27	All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128, 129	28	28	Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	29	29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143-145, } 147-150 }	30	30	Other Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159-162 174	31	31	Dis. of Early Infancy, and Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175-203	32	32	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Nos. 204, 205	33	33	Other Violent Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	34	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	35	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	192	108	84	17	12	7	5	6	11	20	13	28	44	23	6	

